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United Nations S/2006/719

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 September 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 6 September 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, during the presidency of Greece, the Security Council is scheduled to hold a debate on the subject "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security", on Wednesday, 20 September 2006.

Greece has prepared the attached non-paper to help guide the discussion on this subject (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Adamantios Th. **Vassilakis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Greece

06-49175 (E) 080906

Annex to the letter dated 6 September 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Challenges of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies in maintaining international peace and security

Discussion paper for the public debate on 20 September 2006

A. Background:

In the past decade, in many crises around the world, regional agencies have played an important role in maintaining peace and security in support of the Security Council, pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Charter. Over time, it has been acknowledged that a better coordination and the development of a more effective partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations not only would contribute to the lessening of the burden of the Security Council, which has the primary responsibility under the Charter for maintaining international peace and security, but would also help decentralization and, hence, democratization in international affairs. Both the General Assembly and the Security Council have shown great interest in enhancing and further developing this partnership. Today, this issue has acquired great significance on the current Secretary-General's agenda who has made great efforts in enhancing and further developing the partnership of the United Nations with regional and other intergovernmental organizations.

The High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change in its report dated 29 November 2004, paid special attention to the issue of cooperation between the UN and regional organizations and recommended that consultations and cooperation between them should be expanded and could be formalized in an agreement. The Panel also emphasized that authorization from the Council for regional peace operations was required in all cases. The Secretary-General fully endorsed the recommendations in his *Larger Freedom* report and indicated his intent to conclude memoranda of understanding with regional organizations to streamline the operational partnership.

The Summit Declaration of September 2005, recognized the important contribution being made by regional organizations to peace and security, and World Leaders supported a stronger relationship between the UN and regional and sub-regional organizations pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Charter. They also resolved to -expand co-operation through formalized agreements between the respective secretariats, and as appropriate involvement of regional organizations in the work of the Security Council; -ensure that regional organizations that had the capacity for conflict prevention or peacekeeping consider the option of placing such capacities in the United Nations Standby Arrangements System (UNSAS) framework; -strengthen cooperation in the areas of economic, social and cultural fields.

Furthermore, the Summit Outcome Document supported the development and implementation of a ten year capacity-building for the *African Union*. This indicates the priority that the United Nations gives in its cooperation with the African Union and other African sub-regional organizations, to the strengthening of their capacities in prevention, early warning and electoral assistance, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has since been actively engaged with the Peace Support Operations Department of the African Union to define both AU specific assistance

requirements and the UN contribution. Another example of cooperation is the peacekeeping activities in Darfur, where the UN and the AU performed a joint Assessment Mission (June) to study the requirements of strengthening the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and the possible transition to a UN operation. In addition, the Security Council went on a Mission to the Sudan and Chad last June, during which a common meeting between the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the AU took place in Addis Ababa for the first time in the history of the two organizations.

Since 1994 six high-level meetings have been convened at the initiative of the *Secretary-Generals* between the UN and regional and other Intergovernmental Organizations, with the aim to enhance this partnership. A Standing Committee was established in 2005 and Working Groups in 2004 to support the Secretary General's preparations for the high-level meetings. At the Fifth meeting the Secretary-General articulated the vision of a 'regional-global security partnership'. At the sixth high-level meeting, held in July 2005, participants agreed on the need to significantly strengthen this partnership. They also recognized that interested regional and sub-regional organizations will pursue joint activities under the umbrella of the high-level meetings under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter while other inter-governmental organizations will partner with the UN under other provisions of the Charter. They also agreed to meet henceforth on an annual basis, to coordinate meetings with the relevant thematic debates of the Security Council, and to establish a Standing Committee to act as an initiator of ideas, a mobiliser of political will and sustainable direction, and a monitor for ensuring the implementation of decisions made.

The Security Council on its part has, since 2003, held three meetings with regional organizations regarding the subject of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security (April 2003, July 2004, October 2005), and issued a Presidential Statement (at the second meeting). On October 2005, under the Romanian Presidency, it adopted its first resolution -R. 1631(2005)- on this issue.

B. Recent developments:

Resolution 1631 (2005) expresses the Council's determination to take appropriate steps to the further development of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security. It also invited the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the opportunities and challenges facing this cooperation.

The report of the Secretary-General 'A Regional-Global Security Partnership: Challenges and Opportunities'

The report of the Secretary-General in response to Resolution 1631 was issued recently and is entitled: A Regional-Global Security Partnership: Challenges and Opportunities.[1] The report describes the progress made in realizing the goals of Resolution 1631, and expresses the Secretary-General's conviction that the time is ripe for the establishment of a more effective partnership operating in close cooperation with the Security Council based on a clear division of labour that reflects the comparative advantage of each organization.

The report also identifies two main challenges that should be addressed to make this partnership more effective: -*Clarification of the respective roles of the United Nations and all its partner organizations in peace and security*, and -*capacity building*. The report notes that there is an increasing number of organizations which attend the high-level meetings and which accord themselves

[1] A/61/2004-S/2006/590

a mandate in peace and security. As a result there is a need for greater clarity as regards both the membership and the mandate, particularly since there are calls to broaden the scope of the meetings to include economic, social and cultural areas.[2] With that aim in mind, the report suggests that it would be useful to identify regional organizations which cooperate with the UN in the maintenance of international peace and security under Chapter VIII of the Charter. It further suggests to identify subregional organizations within the partnership. As explained in the report, these suggestions are not designed to exclude other organizations within the partnership which might not see themselves as falling within Chapter VIII of the Charter.

The report also underlines the need for *capacity building* -whether organizational, operational or resources- in order to render the partnership more effective. While it emphasizes that, of all regions, Africa is in greatest need, it recognizes that some other regional and intergovernmental organizations also are in need of assistance to build their own capacity.

The report contains recommendations for strengthening the partnership in the areas of Conflict Prevention, Peacemaking, Peacekeeping, and Peacebuilding for consideration of the Security Council and the General Assembly as appropriate. It also contains recommendations for the clarification of the roles of these organizations, guidelines for cooperation and the formalization of the partnership with these organizations.

C. Discussion Points.

The public debate could address:

- How to pursue a more rational and effective cooperation between the UN and regional and other intergovernmental organizations, including, in particular, enhanced consultations and exchange of information between the Security Council and these organizations.

- The recommendations of the Secretary- General contained in his report in response to resolution 1631 (2005) and more specifically: -The recommendations regarding the strengthening of the cooperation in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, disarmament and non-proliferation.

- The recommendations concerning the two challenges in cooperation identified by the Secretary General, namely, the challenge to a) clarify the nature of the partnership (Clarification of Roles), and b) assist in building the capacity of partner organizations.

a) Today there is some Confusion over what comprises a regional or subregional organization and therefore the question arises what organizations, that are involved in peace and security, can be seen as legitimate partners with the UN in the future regional-global security mechanism. The Security Council has identified three categories of organizations -international, regional and subregional. The High-level Meetings make a distinction between 'regional' and 'other intergovernmental organizations'. These distinctions however do not have any operational significance for the current cooperation but might create confusion if proper and accurate terms are not used.

- Member States could consider whether the Security Council should revise its use of the terminology "regional and subregional organizations" also to include properly other intergovernmental organizations (such as EU,NATO, OIC and others) to better reflect the realities of the world today. In other words, should the Council use the term "Regional and other intergovernmental organizations" to

[2] Summit Outcome Document para. 170 (c)

describe its periodic meetings with the organizations rather than the term used in the past meetings of the Council and in the Summit document, namely, "regional and subregional organizations"?

The question could also be raised whether it would be useful and practical to have some formality and criteria in distinguishing international organizations for the purpose of applying Chapter VIII of the Charter. If the option of developing criteria is pursued, two basic criteria, namely, membership and mandate could be of relevance for potential identification of such organizations.

On the basis of the above criteria one could identify partner organizations either as regional organizations acting under Chapter VIII or as other intergovernmental organizations acting under other provisions of the Charter. -*regional organizations under Chapter VIII* as partner organizations: a) Mandate: i) conflict prevention under article 52.2, a mandatory feature, ii) peace enforcement capacity under article 53, an optional feature, b) Membership: Broad geographic contiguity of their members. Member states come from an geographic region. - *other intergovernmental organizations under Chapter VI and VII*: a) Mandate: i) conflict prevention, ii) peace enforcement capacity under article 53, an optional feature, b) Membership: Universal. These organizations could be cultural, linguistic or functional.

b) On capacity building, member states could address the question of how the Security Council could assist the capacity -organizational, operational and resource-of regional and subregional organizations. The Security Council could for example support the ongoing efforts to develop DPKO/AU Peace Support Operations Division links and /or DPKO support to AU PSOD.

The Security Council or member states, through the multilateral organizations/arrangements to which they belong, could support the development of AU and African subregional capacity for early warning, conflict prevention, peacekeeping, crisis management.

In addition, member states should endow the regional organizations to which they belong with the means (financial, mandate, human resources, etc.) to carry out their mandate.

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Security Council

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8 September 2006

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Letter dated 7 September 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 31 July 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. Annan

06-50654 (E) 110906

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. This report covers the period from 1 to 31 July 2006.

2. As at 31 July 2006, the total number of troops in theatre was 16,492, which included 2,066 troops from non-NATO countries.

3. There was no change in the status of partner non-NATO country contributions.

Security

4. The overall security situation in Kosovo remains calm but tense. A meeting of the top leadership of both Pristina and Belgrade to discuss the future status of Kosovo was held on 24 July 2006. The negotiating parties failed to achieve significant progress.

5. During the month of July, only one inter-ethnic incident was reported.

6. During the same period, there were no incidents of violence or threats directed against the Kosovo Force (KFOR).

7. A total of 343 organized crime incidents occurred during the reporting period, compared to 486 incidents recorded in the previous month. Weapons seizures still make up the vast majority of incidents.

8. KFOR continues operations to prevent ethnic violence and to protect confidential sites and some cultural areas proposed by the Office of the Special Envoy for the future status process for Kosovo. It remains vigilant to deter possible threats directed against international organizations and military bases.

9. The German Operational Reserve Force Battalion was declared operational on 24 July 2006.

Compliance by the Army of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Internal Affairs Special Police

10. There is nothing to report.

Kosovo Protection Corps

11. In terms of the status of non-compliance cases, the final decision for [illegible] requested by the Disciplinary Board at its first meeting was signed on [illegible] 2006 by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The requested sanctions were approved. Ten more cases are still pending.

12. KFOR continues to support UNMIK in training the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC). The KFOR liaison team for KPC continues to ensure compliance through the [illegible] supervision of KPC, using unannounced roll calls and inspections. KPC [illegible] in July were conducted at a reduced level because of the vacation period. During the month of July, 34 KPC members were dismissed and 20 new ethnic [illegible] members were appointed.

13. The recruitment of minorities remains a KPC priority. The current active personnel establishment is 3,082. The percentage of active ethnic minorities remains

the same (6.69 per cent). KPC conducted 11 courses with 215 attendees. During the month of July, there were eight ceremonies in different locations; no incidents were reported.

Conclusion

14. The overall situation in Kosovo is calm but the political uncertainty related to the status talks may raise some tension in the near term. It appears, however, that the population is more concerned by daily-life difficulties than politics. In an effort to influence the status talks, some Kosovo Serbs and Belgrade could exploit every incident in an attempt to increase tension in order to portray a lack of security in Kosovo. The threat level against UNMIK and other international community facilities remains medium, and the threat level against KFOR is low.

United Nations A/60/1003–S/2006/721

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 September 2006
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 8 September 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon that took place between 5 September 2006 and 7 September 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-51546 (E) 120906 120906

Annex to the identical letters dated 8 September 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon from 0800 hours on 5 September 2006 to 0800 hours on 7 September 2006

5 September 2006

There was an air violation by enemy Israeli warplanes over various Lebanese areas:

At 1208 hours, four enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. Two planes flew as far as Al-Arz and Baalbek, and two circled over the South region. Two of them left Lebanese airspace at 1250 hours over Aalma al-Chaab, and two left at 1310 hours over Al-Naqoura.

In the wake of the Israeli enemy's use of cluster bombs against residential areas during its attacks on Lebanon many of these bombs have exploded, resulting in the death of one person during the period in question:

At 1600 hours, in the town of Aaramta, a cluster bomb left behind by the Israeli aggression exploded, resulting in the death of Qasim Hajij (20 years old).

The Israeli aggression was focused on the following areas:

In the western sector:

Chamaa, Tair Harfa, the Tair Harfa-Jebbine triangle, Jebbine, Chihine, Yarine, Dhaira, Aalma al-Chaab, Marouahine, south of Khulyat Warda in Aaita al-Chaab at the wadi next to the international border, Al-Rahib hill in the outskirts of Aita al-Chaab, the outskirts of Rmaich next to Aaita al-Chaab, and the outskirts of Aitaroun next to Jabal al-Bat.

In the eastern sector:

The eastern outskirts of Houla, the outskirts of Markaba, Rabb al-Talatine, Meshrouaa al-Taibe, Al-Nabi Uwayda hill, the outskirts of Aadaissa next to Kfar Kila, Al-Qantara, Aamra (Sarda junction), Al-Ghajar (the northern part of the town).

6 September 2006

There were four air violations by enemy Israeli warplanes and reconnaissance aircraft over various Lebanese areas:

At 1002 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Naqoura in an easterly direction and circled over the southern regions, leaving Lebanese airspace at 1800 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

At 1220 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rmaich in a northerly direction and circled over the southern regions, leaving Lebanese airspace at 1850 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

At 1236 hours, two Israeli planes violated Lebanese airspace over the occupied Shab'a farmlands in a northerly direction as far as Chekka. They then moved south and circled over the southern areas of Al-Chouf and Chekka. They then moved towards the Bekaa and circled over areas of the Bekaa. They left Lebanese airspace at 1400 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

At 2214 hours, between the towns of Al-Zrariye and Braiqaa in the Qalaa area, the sound of an enemy Israeli helicopter was heard.

In the wake of the Israeli enemy's use of cluster bombs against residential areas during its attacks on Lebanon many of these bombs have exploded, resulting in the death of two soldiers and injuries to a soldier and two civilians during the period in question:

At 1150 hours, in Aaita al-Chaab, while members of the Corps of Engineers were handling cluster bombs left behind by the recent Israeli aggression, one of them exploded, resulting in the death of Sergeant Husayn Suwaydan and Private Lubnan Ayyub, and injury to Private 'Umar al-Ahmad (his condition is serious).

At 1500 hours, in Zebqine, a cluster bomb left behind by the recent Israeli aggression exploded, resulting in injury to Ali Bazi' (16 years old) and his brother Husayn (15 years old).

United Nations S/2006/722

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 September 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 5 September 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I am attaching herewith an official response from my Government to the report of the Group of Experts to the Security Council issued on 18 July 2006 (S/2006/525).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Francis K. **Butagira**
Permanent Representative

06-49443 (E) 120906

Annex to the letter dated 8 September 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Official response of the Government of Uganda to the report of the Group of Experts on the United Nations arms embargo on the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued on 18 July 2006

1. Regarding the accusation by the Group of Experts that the Government of Uganda:

(a) Did not grant them access to the arms and ammunition factory at Nakasongola (para. 41);

(b) Did not permit the Group of Experts to visit the military airport (para. 120);

An invitation letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs was dispatched to the Chairman of the United Nations sanctions Committee as follow up to the meeting which the two held on 23 May 2006 in New York.

2. Concerning the accusations by the Group of Experts that the Government of Uganda has not heeded the requests of the Experts for air traffic records (para. 120):

The fact of the matter is that the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) provided 1 megabyte of data to MONUC under the Group's air traffic control expert. The data contained the routing of aircraft, the dates of their operations, countries of destination and details of occurrences.

CAA regrets available at present any other information that the Group of Experts requires. CAA also welcomes a visit by the Group of Experts, as before, to obtain the information from the computerized database at CAA headquarters.

3. With regard to accusations by the Group of Experts that Uganda is harbouring numerous Congolese rebels in Kampala (para. 193) and that the Government of Uganda is not giving the Group of Experts information about measures taken against people or entities subject to the United Nations financial and travel sanctions (para. 215):

The Government is not aware of the presence of Congolese rebels in Kampala. In September 2005, the Government of Uganda initiated a joint mission between JOTT, the military intelligence officials of Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the participation of MONUC, which found no existence or operation of Congolese rebels in Uganda. The Government has in the past dealt firmly with Congolese militia who crossed to Uganda by declaring them persona non grata and expelling them. However the Government would appreciate it if the Group of Experts could provide it with any specific information as to the exact locations of such rebels so that action can be taken against them.

The Government does not condone the use of its territory to undermine regional security and stability. The Government wishes to seize this opportunity to once again call on the Government of the Democratic of the Congo and MONUC to

neutralize the Ugandan negative forces operating out of the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, namely ADF/NALU, FRA and LRA.

7. **With respect to the accusation by the Group of Experts about the unwillingness of the Government of Uganda to allow the Group of Experts to meet the MRC rebels arrested in Uganda (para. 192):**

The Government of Uganda wishes to clarify that the Experts made the request which they admitted was based on press reports. Besides, the request came as a by-the-way and was not part of the agenda which had been specified in the correspondence announcing their visit. The Group of Experts made the request in the evening and was leaving the country the following day and, therefore, could not give the Government time to verify the press reports and create appointments with the authorities responsible for policy and process.

Once again, the Group of Experts made this accusation in bad faith and the Government of Uganda takes exception.

8. **On the accusation by the Group of Experts that the Government of Uganda gave the Group of Experts documentation that rarely responds to specific requirements (para. 205):**

The Government of Uganda has always provided prompt, accurate and substantive responses to questions posed by the Group of Experts. However, for reasons best known to the Group of Experts, the Experts have often opted to disregard Government of Uganda responses and instead claim that there are gaps, perhaps to fulfil a prolongation of their mandate.

Otherwise, as in the past, the Government of Uganda remains available to provide any information that may be requested by the Group of Experts. Government officials will keep their doors open for visits and dedicated discussions with the Group of Experts.

Often, the Group of Experts comes in a hurry and is not willing to spend sufficient time in Uganda to examine the data available to it.

9. **Regarding the accusation of the Group of Experts that the Government of Uganda presented an inflammatory and unjustified position (para. 207):**

The Government of Uganda believes that that is mere interpretation by the Group of Experts, which it is entitled to. The fact of the matter is that the Government of Uganda has always and will continue to cooperate with and support the work of the United Nations, including the Group of Experts, on the arms embargo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Government of Uganda will continue to provide any information requested by the Group of Experts because we have nothing to hide. The Government of Uganda also believes that it deserves respect from the Group of Experts, which has hitherto treated Uganda in an unbecoming manner.

7. **Regarding Air Navette, a Congolese registered company operating flights out of Entebbe said to be carrying arms:**

The Government of Uganda wishes to clarify that goods that Air Navette air freights are always subjected to Customs inspection, and the Uganda Revenue Authority has found no evidence of arms in Air Navette cargo.

The accusation that Air Navette flies to non-Customs areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo can best be addressed by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which registered this company and which controls the Congolese territory.

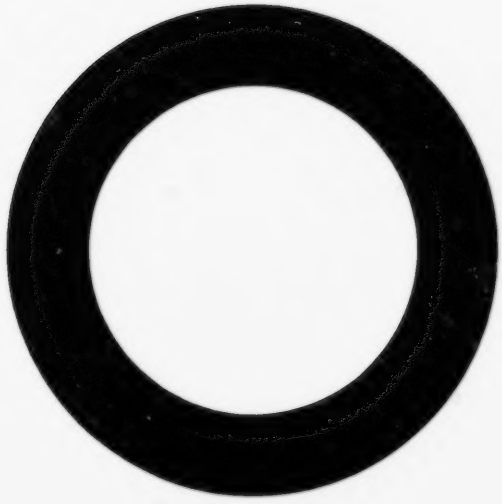
8. **Concerning the capacity of Uganda's immigration services:**

The Government is doing everything possible to enhance the capacity, including the ongoing recruitment of more personnel to man the gazetted immigration posts.

However, the long and porous borders continue to pose a challenge not only along the Uganda-Democratic Republic of the Congo border but along all border lines between Uganda and her other neighbours and this is not a problem unique to Uganda alone.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

September 2006



United Nations S/2006/723

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 September 2006

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1386 (2001) of 20 December 2001, 1413 (2002) of 23 May 2002, 1444 (2002) of 27 November 2002, 1510 (2003) of 13 October 2003, 1563 (2004) of 17 September 2004, 1623 (2005) of 13 September 2005 and 1659 (2006) of 15 February 2006,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001 and 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 and reiterating its support for international efforts to root out terrorism in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghans themselves and welcoming the cooperation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan with the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF),

Recognizing once again the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, governance and development, as well as on the cross-cutting issue of counter-narcotics, is mutually reinforcing and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Afghan Government and the international community to address these challenges,

Stressing, in this regard, the importance of the Afghanistan Compact and its annexes, launched at the London Conference, which provide the framework for the partnership between the Afghan Government and the international community,

Expressing its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the increased violent and terrorist activity by the Taliban, Al-Qaida, illegally armed groups and those involved in the narcotics trade, which has resulted in increased Afghan civilian casualties,

Reiterating its call on all Afghan parties and groups to engage constructively in the peaceful political development of the country and to avoid resorting to violence including through the use of illegal armed groups,

06-51758 (E) 120906

Stressing, in this context, the importance of the security sector reform including further strengthening of the Afghan National Army and Police, disbandment of illegal armed groups, justice sector reform and counter-narcotics,

Expressing, in this context, its support for the Afghan Security Forces, with the assistance of ISAF and the Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) coalition in contributing to security in Afghanistan and in building the capacity of the Afghan Security Forces, and welcoming the extension of ISAF into Southern Afghanistan, with effect from 31 July 2006, the planned further ISAF expansion into Eastern Afghanistan and the increased coordination between ISAF and the OEF coalition,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Kingdom for taking over the lead from Italy in commanding ISAF, and recognizing with gratitude the contributions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and many nations to ISAF,

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of ISAF, in consultation with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan,

Acting for these reasons under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), as defined in resolution 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003), for a period of twelve months beyond 13 October 2006;

2. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in ISAF to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate;

3. *Recognizes* the need to further strengthen ISAF, and in this regard calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to ISAF, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund established pursuant to resolution 1386 (2001);

4. *Calls* upon ISAF to continue to work in close consultation with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as with the OEF coalition in the implementation of the force mandate;

5. *Requests* the leadership of ISAF to provide quarterly reports on implementation of its mandate to the Security Council through the Secretary-General;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.